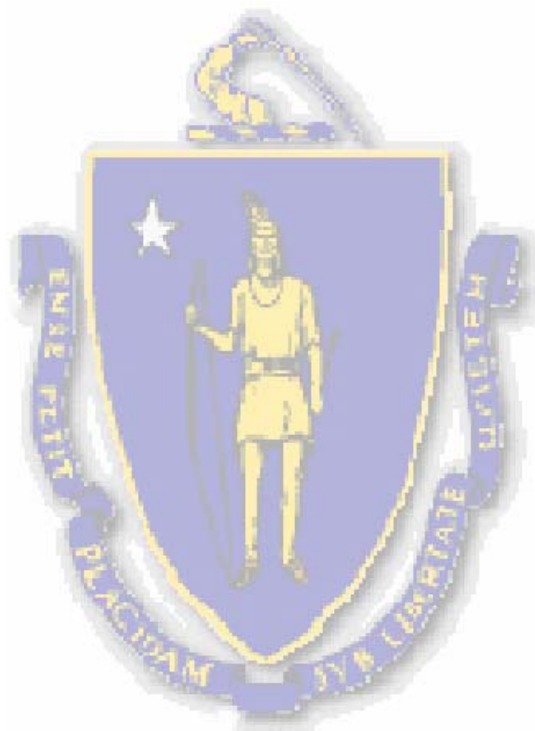


Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, Second Quarter 2006

Massachusetts Department of Correction
Submitted in Compliance with Chapter 799
Section 21 of the Acts of 1985



Mitt Romney
Governor

Kerry Healey
Lt. Governor

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August 2006

2006 Second Quarter Report

Section Twenty-one of Chapter 799 of the Acts of 1985 directs the Commissioner of Correction to report quarterly on the status of overcrowding in state and county facilities. This statute calls for the following information:

Such report shall include, by facility, the average daily census for the period of the report and the actual census on the first and last days of the report period. Said report shall also contain such information for the previous twelve months and a comparison to the rated capacity of such facility.

This report presents the required statistics for the second quarter of 2006.

Publication No. CR 1514 - 15 pgs.

Approved by: Ellen Bickman, State Purchasing Agent

This report prepared by Pamela McLaughlin, of the Research and Planning Division, is based on count sheets issued weekly.

2006 Second Quarter Report

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Technical Notes, 1996 to Present¹

- The official capacity or custody level designation for each facility can change for a number of reasons, e.g. expansion of facility beds, decrease of facility beds due to fire, or changes in contracts with vendors. In all tables the capacity and custody level reflects the status at the end of the reporting period. The design capacity is reported for correctional facilities in Tables 1 through 6.
- Due to changes in the Massachusetts General Law, DOC consolidated one unit at the Bridgewater Treatment Center and back-filled with general population inmates. These design capacity beds were placed on-line November 8, 1996 and first appeared on the November 12, 1996 daily count sheet. Three hundred additional beds were placed on-line during the third quarter of 1997.
- State inmates housed in the Hampshire County contract program are included in the county population tables, as are all other state inmates housed in county facilities.
- Beginning with the second quarter of 1998 quarterly report, the following county correctional facilities are presented individually: Bristol Dartmouth, Bristol Ash Street, David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center, and Bristol Pre-Release in Bristol County; Essex Middleton and Essex Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center in Essex County; Middlesex Cambridge and Middlesex Billerica in Middlesex County; Norfolk Braintree, Norfolk Dedham, and Norfolk Contract in Norfolk County. Beginning with the third quarter of 1998 report, facilities for Suffolk and Hampden counties are presented individually.
- Nashua Street inmates housed at other facilities are reported in the counts for the facilities in which they are in custody.
- On October 22, 1997, Eastern Massachusetts Correctional Alcohol Center (EMCAC) was renamed the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC).
- On May 18, 2000, the Braintree Alternative Center was closed for renovations by the Norfolk County Sheriff's Office. All inmates were transferred to the minimum security Pre-Release Center in Dedham.
- As of September 15, 2000, Longwood Treatment Center, male population, was moved to the Massachusetts Boot Camp and the women were transferred to facilities housing female populations.
- As of September 22, 2000, Massachusetts Boot Camp ceased to hold medium security inmates.
- Due to DOC policy modification, the security level of Boston State Pre-Release was changed from Security Level 2 to Security Level 3/2 during the third quarter of 2001.
- P.P.R.E.P was closed effective July 26, 2001.
- Charlotte House was closed effective November 9, 2001.
- Effective November 16, 2001, NCCI-Gardner added 30 beds to Security Level 3, per policy 101.
- May 20, 2002, NECC changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2. The design capacity for Security Level 3 is 62, and for Security Level 2 the design capacity is 88.
- May 20, 2002, Pondville changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2 with a design capacity of 100.
- June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center changed to a facility for female offenders.
- June 22, 2002, Old Colony Correctional Center added a Level 3 housing unit. The design capacity for Security Level 5 is 480 and for Security Level 3 the design capacity is 100.

¹ For technical notes prior to 1996, please refer to previous quarterly reports. Refer to abbreviations on page 6.

Technical Notes, Continued

- On June 30, 2002, the following facilities were closed. SECC (Medium), Hodder Cottage @ Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, The Massachusetts Boot Camp and the Addiction Center @SECC.
- As of July 1, 2002, the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC). Within MASAC is the Longwood Treatment Center Program, relocated on September 15, 2000. This program served individuals incarcerated for operating under the influence of alcohol. Because the inmates were predominantly county sentenced inmates, the inmate count and bed capacity were also included in Tables 3 and 4.
- The Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) houses both civil and criminal populations.
- As of April 5, 2002, Norfolk County no longer has any contract beds, all inmates are now held at the Norfolk County House of Correction.
- As of April 5, 2002, Bristol County closed the Pre-Release facility and moved inmates to Bristol County House of Correction.
- As of July 1, 2002, two housing units remain open at MCI-Shirley Minimum with a design capacity of 92.
- In August 2002, the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC) was closed and all inmates were integrated into Bristol Dartmouth House of Correction.
- Within MASAC, The Longwood Treatment Center Program was terminated on July 1, 2003. The last inmate to leave the facility was on September 8, 2003.
- On past Quarterly Overcrowding Reports, NCCI-Gardner (Minimum) was inadvertently shown as Security Level 3/2 instead of Level 3. This problem has been rectified.
- Effective February 5, 2004, Boston State Pre-Release Center had a change in design capacity. The new capacity is 150. 100 beds are Pre-Release and 50 beds are Minimum.
- Within MCI-Shirley is a 13 bed unit called the Assisted Daily Living Unit, this unit opened on February 22, 2005. The unit houses inmates who require assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., hygiene, eating, ambulating, etc.), but whose regular medical needs are treated on an out-patient basis.
- On September 12, 2005 OCCC designated a Special Housing Unit (SHU) to hold Security Level 4 inmates.
- Houston House program will be known as Women and Children's Program (WCP), effective July 12, 2004.
- Barnstable County House of Correction design capacity has changed. The new design capacity is 300. Effective as of March 13, 2006.
- The Lemuel Shattuck Correctional (LEM) unit census was added to the first quarter 2006 report.

Definitions

Custody Population: Custody population refers to all offenders held in DOC facilities only, and does not include DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Jurisdiction Population: Jurisdiction population refers to all offenders incarcerated in DOC facilities as well as DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

- On April 18, 1995, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states

Security Levels:

- **Level One.** The least restrictive in the department and is reserved only for those inmates who are at the end of their sentence and have been identified as posing little to no threat to the community. Supervision is minimal and indirect.

- **Level Two.** A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate maximum responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions prior to their release. Direct supervision of these inmates is not required, but intermittent observation may be appropriate under certain conditions. Inmates within this level may be permitted to access the community unescorted to participate in programming to include, but not limited to, work release, educational release, etc.

- **Level Three.** A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of returning to the inmate a greater sense of personal responsibility and autonomy while still providing for supervision and monitoring of behavior and activity. Inmates within this security level are not considered a serious risk to the safety of staff, inmates or to the public. Program participation is mandated and geared toward their potential reintegration into the community. Access to the community is limited and under constant direct staff supervision.

- **Level Four.** A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification, reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate some degree of responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions, while still insuring the safety of staff and inmates. Design/construction is generally characterized by high security perimeters and limited use of internal physical barriers. Inmates at this level have demonstrated the ability to abide by rules and regulations and require intermittent supervision. However, behavior in the community, i.e., criminal sentence and/or the presence of serious outstanding legal matters, indicate the need for some control and for segregation from the community. Job and program opportunities exist for all inmates within the perimeter of the facility.

- **Level Five.** A custody level in which design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates. Inmates accorded to this status may present an escape risk or pose a threat to other inmates, staff, or the orderly running of the institution, however, at a lesser degree than those at level 6. Supervision remains constant and direct. Through an inmates willingness to comply with institutional rules and regulations, increased job and program opportunities exist.

- **Level Six.** A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates primarily through the use of high security perimeters and extensive use of internal physical barriers and check points. Inmates accorded this status present serious escape risks or pose serious threats to themselves, to other inmates, to staff, or the orderly running of the institution. Supervision of inmates is direct and constant.

Abbreviations

AC	Addiction Center	NECC	Northeastern Correctional Center
ADP	Average Daily Population	NCCI	North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner
ATU	Awaiting Trial Unit	OCCC	Old Colony Correctional Center
BSH	Bridgewater State Hospital	OUI	Operating Under the Influence
CRS	Contract Residential Services Includes Charlotte House, and Houston House	PPREP	Pre-Parole Residential Environmental Phase Program
DDU	Departmental Disciplinary Unit	PRC	Pre-Release Center
DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction	SBCC	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center
DRNCAC	David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center	SECC	Southeastern Correctional Center
DSU	Departmental Segregation Unit	SDPTC	Sexually Dangerous Person Treatment Center
HOC	House Of Correction	SMCC	South Middlesex Correctional Center(formerly SMPRC)
LEM	Lemuel Shattuck Correctional Unit		
LCAC	Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center		
MASAC	Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center		
MTC	Massachusetts Treatment Center		

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the second quarter of 2006. As this table indicates, the DOC custody population (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC) increased by 94 inmates, or 1% during the second quarter of 2006. At the end of the quarter, the DOC operated with 10,634 inmates in the system, the average daily population was 10,558 with a design capacity of 7,802. Thus, the DOC operated at 135 percent of design capacity.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 434 inmates. The majority of these inmates were in Massachusetts Houses of Correction.

Overall, the average daily total DOC jurisdiction population for the second Quarter 2006 was 10,992 and increased by 73 inmates over the quarter from 10,945 to 11,018.

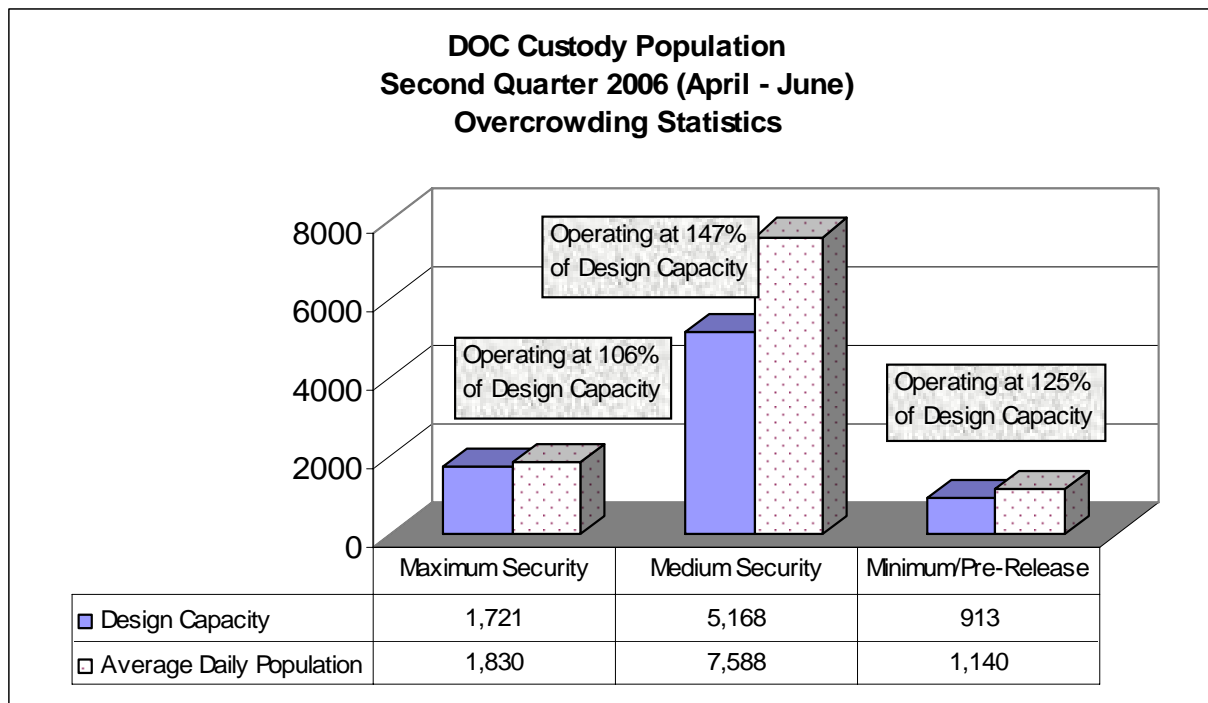
Table 1

**Second Quarter 2006
Population in DOC Facilities, April 3, 2006 to June 26, 2006**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	577	577	573	633	91%
SBCC	1,041	1,062	1,037	1,024	102%
Framingham –ATU	212	208	229	64	331%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,830	1,847	1,839	1,721	106%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)</u>					
Bay State	294	296	292	266	111%
Concord	1,327	1,328	1,351	614	216%
Framingham	472	474	478	388	122%
Lemuel Shattuck	29	30	28	24	121%
MASAC	187	202	187	236	79%
NCCI	971	975	973	568	171%
Norfolk	1,473	1,475	1,475	1,084	136%
OCCC	756	738	770	480	158%
Shirley-Medium	1,080	1,047	1,113	720	150%
State Hospital@Bridgewater	374	375	373	227	165%
Treatment Center	625	628	622	561	111%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,588	7,568	7,662	5,168	147%
<u>Minimum(Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	29	30	25	30	97%
OCCC Minimum	108	106	108	100	108%
Plymouth	148	150	150	151	98%
Shirley Minimum	96	100	89	92	104%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	147	149	147	150	98%
NECC	264	266	265	150	176%
Pondville	193	197	194	100	193%
SMCC	151	122	151	125	121%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	4	5	4	15	27%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,140	1,125	1,133	913	125%
Total	10,558	10,540	10,634	7,802	135%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	354	332	310	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	5	5	5	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	75	68	69	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	434	405	384	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	10,992	10,945	11,018	7,802	141%

See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 1



- Medium security facilities were the most overcrowded state prison facilities during this quarter, operating overall at 147% of their design capacities.
- Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities were slightly overcrowded, at an average of 125% of their design capacity.
- For maximum security facilities, Cedar Junction operated within its design capacity at 91% and Souza-Baranowski operated just above design capacity at 102%.
- MCI-Concord was the most overcrowded state prison during the Second Quarter of 2006. MCI-Concord averaged 1,327 inmates during the quarter, operating at 216% of design capacity.
- Pondville Correctional Center operated at 193% of design capacity with an average daily population of 193 inmates.
- During the second quarter of 2006 the Awaiting Trial Unit at MCI-Framingham was operating at 331% of its design capacity. On average 212 awaiting trial detainees were held in a unit designed to hold 64 women.
- The Massachusetts Department of Correction operated at 135% of its design capacity (including treatment and support facilities) during the Second Quarter of 2006.

Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months – i.e., for the period April 4, 2005 to March 27, 2006. These figures indicate that the DOC custody population decreased by 139 inmates, or -1 percent, over the twelve-month period (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC), from 10,639 in April 2005 to 10,500 in March 2006.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 414 inmates, 343 were housed in Houses of Correction, 66 were Interstate Contract and 5 were in a Federal Prison. The total average DOC jurisdiction population for the previous twelve months was 10,724, decreasing by 112 inmates over the previous twelve months.

Table 2

**Previous Twelve Months
Population in DOC Facilities, April 4, 2005 to March 27, 2006**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	578	615	571	633	91%
SBCC	1,017	1,008	1,063	1,024	99%
Framingham –ATU	211	190	195	64	330%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,806	1,813	1,829	1,721	105%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5)</u>					
Bay State	294	285	294	266	111%
Concord	1,242	1,096	1,341	614	202%
Framingham	460	465	471	388	119%
Lemuel Shattuck	30	28	28	24	125%
MASAC	184	197	203	236	78%
NCCI	965	962	971	568	170%
Norfolk	1,448	1,425	1,478	1,084	134%
OCCC	717	659	746	480	149%
Shirley-Medium	1,089	1,076	1,017	720	151%
State Hospital@Bridgewater	353	333	369	227	156%
Treatment Center	635	616	629	561	113%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,417	7,142	7,547	5,168	144%
<u>Minimum (Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	29	30	29	30	97%
OCCC Minimum	107	110	105	100	107%
Plymouth	149	150	148	151	99%
Shirley Minimum	79	48	100	92	86%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	132	195	149	150	88%
NECC	262	529	267	150	175%
Pondville	193	383	195	100	193%
SMCC	130	234	126	125	104%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	6	5	5	15	40%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Contract Pre-Release	1,087	1,684	1,124	913	119%
Total	10,310	10,639	10,500	7,802	132%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	343	312	336	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	5	6	5	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	66	64	68	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	414	382	409	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	10,724	11,021	10,909	7802	137%

See Technical Notes, pp iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Table 3 presents the county figures for the second quarter of 2006. The county population increased by 163 inmates, or one percent over the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the county system operated with 13,795 inmates, with an average daily population of 13,640 in facilities. With a total design capacity of 8,112 the county system operated at 168 percent of design capacity.

Table 3

Second Quarter 2006 Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, April 3, 2006 to June 26, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	408	399	400	300	136%
Berkshire	345	348	334	116	297%
Bristol	1313	1297	1357	510	257%
Dukes	24	25	24	19	126%
Essex	1,621	1,640	1,623	635	255%
Franklin	191	197	191	63	303%
Hampden	2,127	2,107	2,183	1,303	163%
Hampshire	278	277	284	248	112%
Middlesex	1,236	1,244	1,224	1,035	119%
Norfolk	680	662	691	354	192%
Plymouth	1,583	1548	1600	1,140	139%
Suffolk	2,455	2,503	2,513	1,599	154%
Worcester	1,379	1385	1371	790	175%
Total	13,640	13,632	13,795	8,112	168%

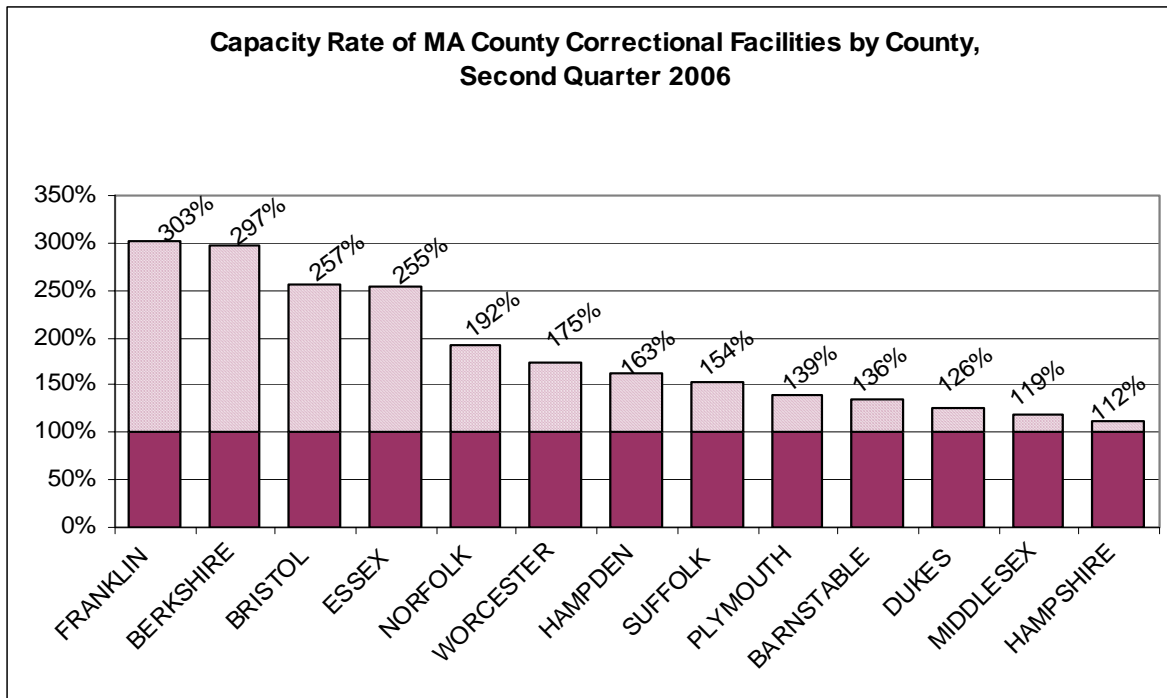
Table 4 presents the county figures for the second quarter of 2006. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 4

Second Quarter 2006 Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, April 3, 2006 to June 26, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	193	199	202	206	94%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,120	1,098	1,155	304	368%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,228	1,260	1,237	500	246%
Essex LCAC	393	380	386	135	291%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,951	1,929	2,010	1,178	166%
Hampden OUI	176	178	173	125	141%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	318	305	324	161	198%
Middlesex Billerica	918	939	900	874	105%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	680	662	691	302	225%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	666	701	689	453	147%
Suffolk South Bay	1,789	1,802	1,824	1,146	156%

See Technical Notes, pp .iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 2



- Most county correctional institutions have jail beds (to hold prisoners awaiting trial) and house of correction beds (designated for sentenced inmates), with the exception of Suffolk County, which houses them in separate facilities. The design capacities are determined per facility and separate capacities are not designated for jail versus house of correction beds.
- In the Second Quarter of 2006, every county in Massachusetts reported overcrowded correctional facilities operating with an average daily population above their design capacity. In total, the county correctional system operated at 168% of its design capacity, with an average daily population of 13,640 and a capacity designed to hold 8,112 inmates.
- Over the Second Quarter of 2006, the county population increased by 1%, for an increase of 163 inmates.
- During this quarter, Franklin County correctional facility was the most overcrowded in the state, operating at 303% of their design capacity. Franklin County designated 63 beds for jail and house of correction prisoners, but housed an average daily population of 191.
- Three Counties (Berkshire, Bristol and Essex) reported average daily populations between two to three times their design capacities.
- The remaining nine counties reported population levels between 192% and 112% of design capacity.
- On average, county correctional facilities (jails and houses of correction) operated at 68% above design capacity.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. These figures indicate that the county population increased by 1,059 inmates, over this twelve-month period, from 12,499 in April 2005, to 13,558 in March 2006 representing a 8% increase in the population.

Table 5

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, April 4, 2005 to March 27, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	402	368	398	300	134%
Berkshire	343	344	352	116	296%
Bristol	1,263	1,195	1,306	510	248%
Dukes	28	26	30	19	147%
Essex	1,507	1,427	1,581	635	237%
Franklin	179	150	189	63	284%
Hampden	1,999	1,823	2,078	1,303	153%
Hampshire	273	278	277	248	110%
Middlesex	1,204	1,159	1,242	1,035	116%
Norfolk	632	607	657	354	179%
Plymouth	1,537	1,510	1,581	1,140	135%
Suffolk	2,335	2,300	2,482	1,599	146%
Worcester	1,358	1,312	1,385	790	172%
Total	13,060	12,499	13,558	8,112	161%

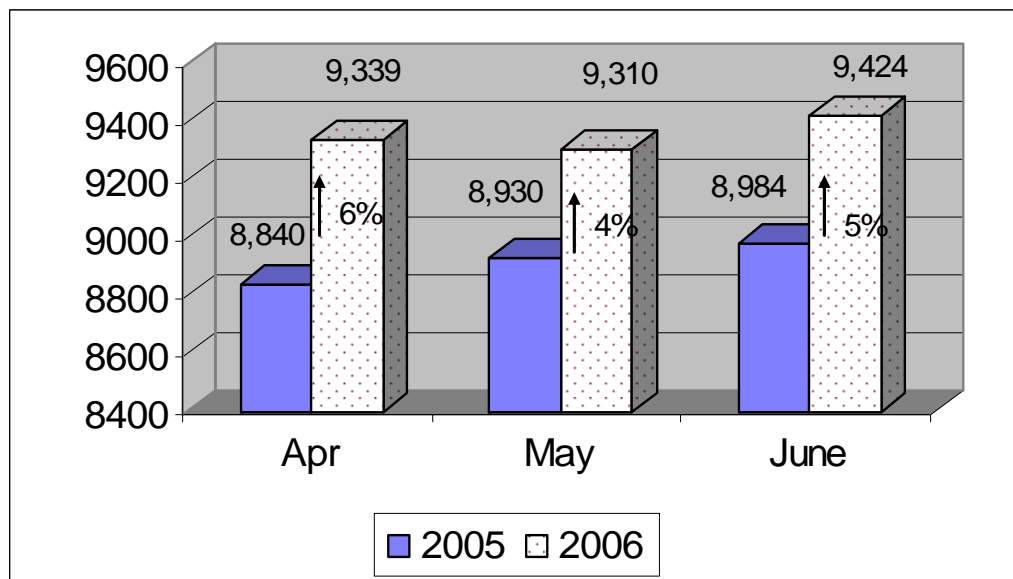
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 6

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, April 4, 2005 to March 27, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	192	189	200	206	93%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,071	1,006	1,106	304	352%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,169	1,080	1,211	500	234%
Essex LCAC	338	347	370	135	250%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,827	1,649	1,899	1,178	155%
Hampden-OUI	172	174	179	125	138%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	326	266	314	161	202%
Middlesex Billerica	878	893	928	874	100%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	632	607	657	302	209%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	652	632	674	453	144%
Suffolk South Bay	1,683	1,668	1,808	1,146	147%

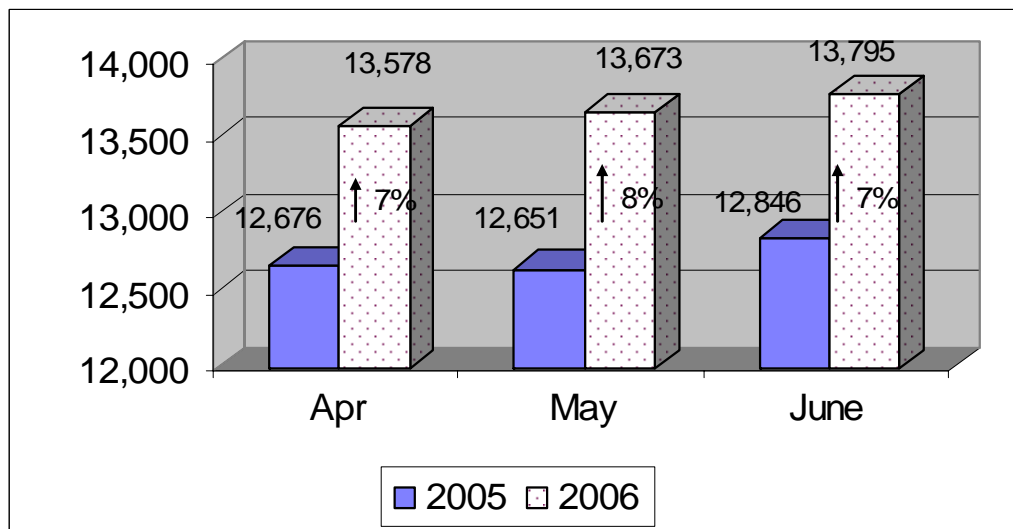
See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Population Change, Second Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the DOC population including treatment and support facilities for the second quarter in 2006 to the second quarter in 2005, by month. For April 2006, the DOC population increased by 499 inmates, or six percent, compared to April 2005; for May 2006, the population increased by 380 inmates, or four percent; and for June 2006 the population increased by 440 inmates, or five percent.

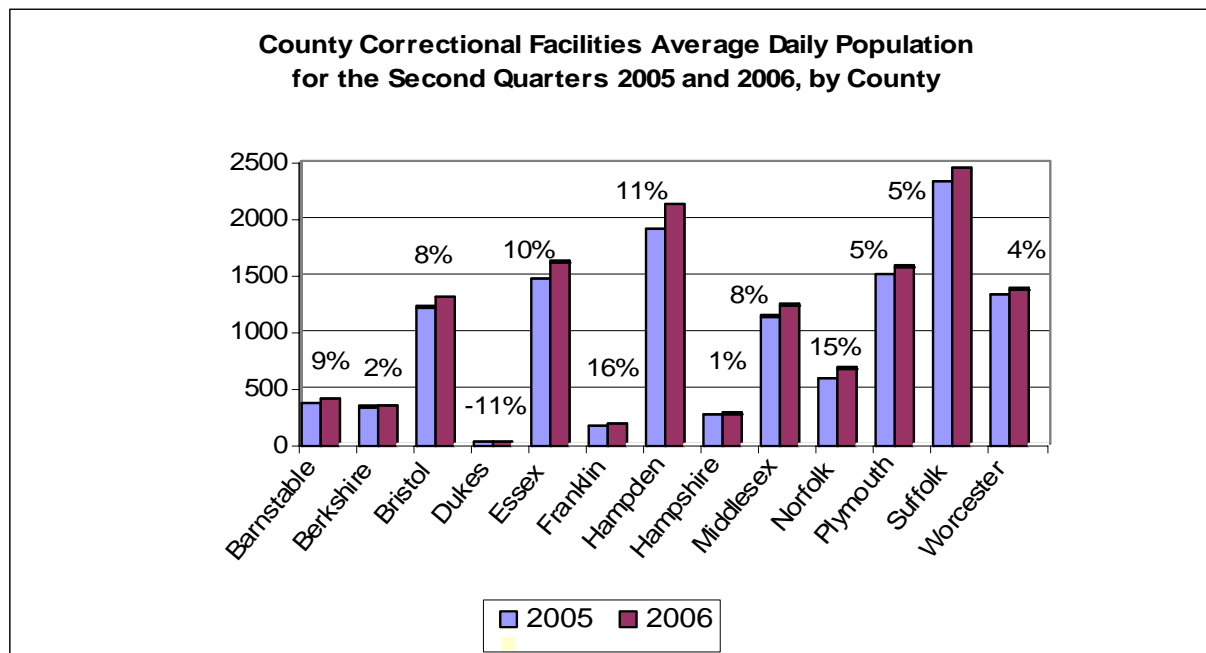
Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, Second Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the County Correctional population at the end of the second quarter in 2006 to the end of the second quarter in 2005, by month. For April 2006, the population increased by 902 inmates, or seven percent, compared to April 2005; in May 2006, the population increased by 1022 inmates, or eight percent, and in June 2006, the population increased by 949 inmates or seven percent.

Note: Data for Figure 4 was taken from the end of the month daily count sheet compiled by the Classification Division.

Figure 5



The percentage represents the change, increase or decrease, from the second quarters 2005 and 2006.

	Barnstable	Berkshire	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Norfolk	Plymouth	Suffolk	Worcester	Total
2005	374	339	1,218	27	1,470	165	1,908	274	1,141	591	1,511	2,335	1,330	12,683
2006	408	345	1,313	24	1,621	191	2,127	278	1,236	680	1,583	2,455	1,379	13,640
Change	9%	2%	8%	-11%	10%	16%	11%	1%	8%	15%	5%	5%	4%	8%

- Overall, the average daily population of offenders in Massachusetts County Facilities increased for the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2005, representing an increase of eight percent from 12,683 in 2005 to 13,640 in 2006.
- Hampden County had the largest increase in inmate population in the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2005. Hampden County had an average daily population of 2,127 for the second quarter 2006 compared to 1,908 in 2005. The population increased by 219 offenders, or eleven percent.
- Essex, Franklin and Norfolk Counties observed considerable increases their population in 2006. Essex County's population increased by 151 or ten percent, Franklin County's population increased by 26, or sixteen percent, Norfolk County's population increased by 89, or fifteen percent.
- Barnstable County reported an increase in population of 34 inmates or 9%, for the second quarter of 2006.
- Bristol and Middlesex Counties both saw an increase of eight percent in the average daily population. Bristol County increased by 95 offenders, from 1,218 in 2005 to 1,313 in 2006. Middlesex County also increased by 95 offenders, from 1,141 in 2005 to 1,236 in 2006.
- Five Counties (Berkshire, Hampshire, Plymouth, Suffolk and Worcester) reported an increase of one percent to five percent in the average daily population from the second quarter of 2005 compared to the second quarter of 2006.
- Dukes County observed a decrease of eleven percent or 3 offenders, for the second quarter of 2006.

Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced, new court commitments to the DOC for the second quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender. Overall, there was a decrease of 14 new court commitments, or (-2%) percent, for the second quarter 2006, in comparison to the number of new court commitments in the second quarter 2005, from 818 to 804. Male commitments decreased by 12, or (-2%) percent, from 528 commitments in the second quarter 2005 to 516 commitments in the second quarter 2006. Female commitments decreased by 2, from 290 in the second quarter 2005 to 288 commitments in the second quarter 2006.

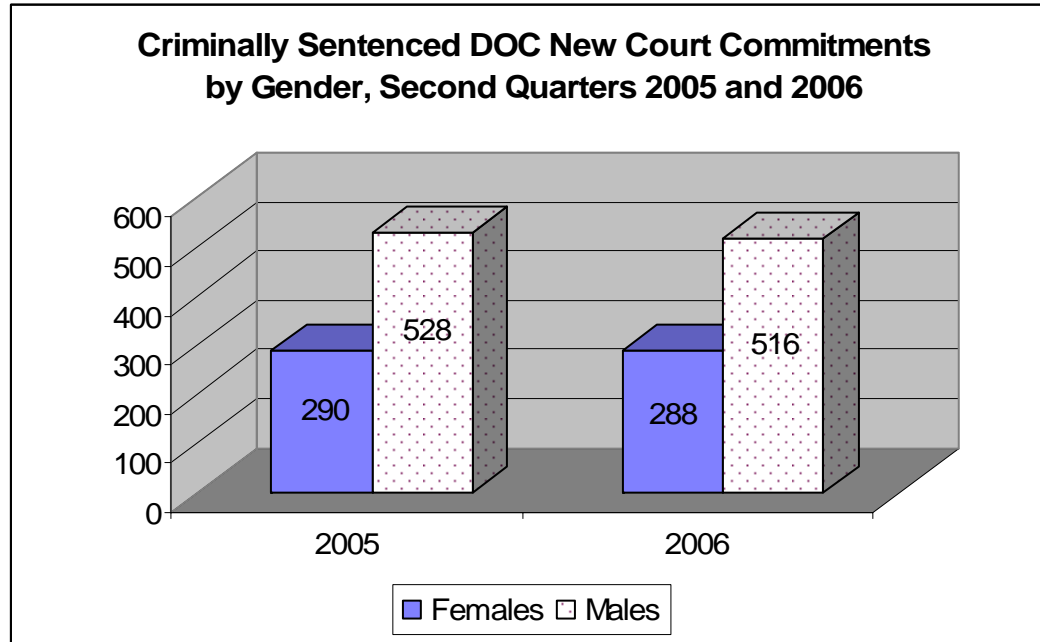
Table 7

**Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments
by Gender, Second Quarters 2005 and 2006**

	2005	2006	Difference
<u>Males</u>			
First Quarter	517	544	5%
Second Quarter	528	516	-2%
Sub-Total	1,045	1,060	1%
<u>Females</u>			
First Quarter	263	280	6%
Second Quarter	290	288	-1%
Sub-Total	553	568	3%
Total	1,598	1,628	2%

Figure 6 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the second quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender.

Figure 6



Note: Data for Table 7 and Figure 6 were obtained from the DOC's Inmate Tracking Database and the IMS Database.